

Late Middle (200-130 Kyr) and early Upper Pleistocene (130-60 Kyr) African human fossils

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Site	Age	Comment
Omo Kibish, Ethiopia	~ 195 Kyr (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar, sapropel stratigraphy)	Omo I: Fragmentary cranium, reconstructed by Day and Stringer, including fragments of the face. Very large (> 1400 cc), but comparatively gracile skull, with a relatively narrow face, high frontal bone and mandible with a chin. The post-crania shows long limbs, and estimated body mass is approximately 70 kg; Omo II: Large cranium, lacking a face, with a comparatively angled occipital morphology and a cranial capacity of 1435 cc. The skull was a surface find, which may derive from the same sediments as Omo I (Butzer 1969; Day 1969; Day & Stringer 1991, Leakey 1969; McDougal et al. 2005, Pearson et al. 2008)
BOU-VP-16/1; 2; 5 - <i>Homo sapiens idaltu</i>	160-154 Kyr (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar)	16/1: An almost complete adult cranium - very large and robust, with 1450cc. The skull is long and high in lateral view, and has a number of features near or beyond the limit of modern human variation (the occipital angle, mastoid height, palate breadth). It has derived traits in the height of the vault, and its supraorbital morphology. 16/2: consists of portions of another adult cranium which appears to have been even larger than the previous specimen. 16/5: consists of most of a skull case from a child, probably about 6 or 7 years of age judging by its teeth (Clark et al. 2003, White et al. 2003)
Jebel Irhoud, Morocco	160 Kyr (190-90 Kyr) (ESR, U-s)	Several individuals, including a nearly complete cranium (Irhoud 1), a cranial vault, a partial mandible, and a juvenile mandible and humerus shaft. The Irhoud 1 skull has a short face, but the vault is comparatively low (similar in Irhoud 2), it has thick supraorbital tori that do not clearly divide into medial and lateral sections and have a slight sulcus depression behind them; the child's mandible has been shown recently to have a modern human dental maturation pattern and by inference, life-history (Grün & Stringer 1991, Hublin 2001, Smith et al. 2007).
Singa, Sudan	>133 Kyr (ESR, U-s, fauna)	A fairly complete cranium, with an curved frontal bone, a high vault and very broad parietals that show distinct bossing; it has been suggested that the latter feature, together with thickness of the temporal bone are pathological (Grün & Stringer 1991, McDermott et al. 1996, Spoor et al. 1998)
Klasies River Mouth, South Africa	115-60 Kyr (ESR, fauna)	Fragments of several individuals of clear modern human affinities - 5 partial mandibles of strikingly different size, facial and vault fragments, isolated teeth, and fragments of post-crania (Deacon 1995, Grine et al. 1998; Klein 1976; Pearson & Grine 1997, Rightmire & Deacon 1991; Singer & Wymer 1982)
Mugharet el'Aliya, Morocco	128-60 Kyr ?? (?Aterian lithics)	Juvenile maxillary fragment and isolated teeth (Howe & Movius 1947; Wrinn & Rink 2003)
Dar-es Soltan 2, Morocco	128-60 Kyr ?? (Aterian lithics)	An incomplete adult cranium and partial mandible, as well as fragments of a child's skull and of fragmentary mandible/maxilla of a juvenile. The adult skull has a very broad and robust face, which is positioned under the vault, and has large supraorbital tori and pronounced glabella (Barton et al. 2009; Debénath 1976, 2000; Ferembach 1976a; Hublin 2001)
El Harhoura 1, Zouhrah Cave, Morocco	128-60 Kyr ?? (Aterian lithics)	Mandible and isolated tooth (canine) (Debénath 1979, 2000; Nespoulet et al. 2008)
Témara, Morocco	128-60 Kyr ?? (Aterian lithics)	Fragments of a cranium (Debénath 2000; Ferembach 1976b; Hublin 2001)
Haua Fteah, Libya	130-50 Kyr ?? (lithics, stratigraphy)	Fragments of two mandibles (McBurney et al. 1953, McBurney 1961, 1967)
Mumba Shelter, Tanzania	130-109 Kyr (U-s)	Isolated teeth from MSA levels (Bräuer 1980, Bräuer & Mehlman 1988; Gliganic et al. 2012)
Aduma, Middle Awash, Ethiopia	105-79 Kyr (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar, Us, OSL, TL)	Four incomplete crania; ADU-VP-1/3 is a vault with similar occipital morphology and proportions to Omo 1, LH18 and Skhul 5 (Haile-Selassie et al 2004, Rightmire 2009; Yellen et al. 2005)
Border Cave, South Africa	80-60 Kyr (ESR, U-s)	Remains of at least six individuals (BC1: an adult skull, BC2: partial mandible, BC3: child skeleton, BC5: partial mandible, BC6: R humerus shaft, BC7: R proximal ulna, CB8a + b: R metatarsals) (Cooke et al 1945; de Villiers 1973, Grün & Beaumont 2001; Grün et al 2003, Pearson & Grine 1996; Rightmire 1979).
Taramasa Hill, Egypt	80-50 Kyr (lithics, OSL)	Skeleton of a child, 8-10 years of age, which is unfortunately poorly preserved (Vermeersch et al. 1998; Van Peer et al. 2010)
Blombos Cave, South Africa	75 Kyr (OSL, TL)	A few isolated teeth (Grine & Henshilwood 2002; Henshilwood et al. 2001, 2009; Jacobs et al. 2006)
Die Kelders Cave 1, South Africa	75-65 Kyr (ESR, fauna, lithics)	Isolated teeth and two phalanges (Avery et al. 1997; Feathers & Bush 2000; Grine et al 1991; Grine 2000; Schwarcz & Rink 2000)
Equus Cave, South Africa	75-30 Kyr (fauna, stratigraphy)	A partial mandible and teeth (Grine & Klein 1985; Klein et al. 1991)
Diré-Dawa, Ethiopia	> 60 Kyr	Fragment of a mandible; dating of associated MSA lithics (Assefa 2006; Clark et al 1984)